

QUO

TO QUOTE. *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] To cite an author or passage of an author; to adduce by way of authority or illustration the words of another.
The second chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the margin.
St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this saying. *Whitgift.*
He changed his mind, say the papers, and *quote* for it Melchior Adams and Hopinian. *Atterbury.*
He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*
He will, in the middle of a session, *quote* passages out of Plato and Pindar. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
QUOTER. *n. s.* [from *quote*.] Citer; he that quotes.
I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quoter* put upon it. *Atterbury.*
QUOTH. *verb. imperfect.* [this is only part of *quodan*, Saxon, retained in English, and is now only used in ludicrous language. It is used by *Sidney* irregularly in the second person.] *Quoth I*, say I or said I; *quoth he*, says he or said he.
Enjoying *quoth* you. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Shall we, *quoth* he, so basely brook
This paltry ass. *Hudibras.*



QUO

QUOTIDIAN. *adj.* [*quotidian*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Latin.] Daily; happening every day.
Quotidian things, and equidistant hence
Shut in for man in one circumference. *Donne.*
Nor was this a short fit of shaking, as an ague, but a *quotidian* fever, always increasing to higher inflammation. *King Charles.*
QUOTIDIAN. *n. s.* [*febris quotidiana*, Lat.] A *quotidian* fever; a fever which returns every day.
If I could meet that fancy-monger, I would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the *quotidian* of love. *Shakespeare.*
QUOTIENT. *n. s.* [*quotient*, Fr. *quoties*, Latin.]
In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other. *Cocker.*
To make all the steps belonging to the same pair of stairs of an equal height, they consider the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whose product, with the number of odd inches, gives the sum of the whole height in inches, which sum they divide by the number of steps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* shall be the number of inches and parts that each step shall be high. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

R.

R

Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English, such as it has in other languages; as *red*, *rose*, *more*, *mutual*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *b*, *rhapsody*: *r* is never mute, unless the second *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are used; as *myrrh*.
TO RABATE. *v. n.* [*rabatre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth.*
TO RABBIT. *v. a.* [*rabatre*, *raboter*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.
The rabbit plane is to cut part of the upper edge of a board straight or square down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the same manner, may join into the square of the first; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbiting*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbetted* on its outside about half an inch into the frame, and all these rabbets, but that on the ground-fell, are grooved square. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
RABBIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.
Having drove in the hooks, they set the rabbets of the door within the rabbets of the door-post. *Moxon's Mechan. Exer.*
RABBI. *n. s.* A doctor among the Jews.
The Hebrew rabbins say, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate and throat. *Camden's Remains.*
Be not ye called rabbis; for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. *Mat. xxiii. 8.*
RABBIT. *n. s.* [*rabbe*, *rabbelin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.
I knew a wench married, as she went to the garden for partly to stuff a rabbit. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
A company of scholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of scaring of them; but he no sooner espied a company of rabbits, but he cried aloud, *ecce multi cuniculi*; which he had no sooner said, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, answered, who would have thought that the rabbits understood Latin? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
RABBLE. *n. s.* [*rabula*, Lat. *rabulari*, low Lat.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people.
Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to mercy,
Or let a *rabble* lead you to your deaths?
Go bring the *rabble* here to this place. *Shakespeare.*
Of these his several ravishments, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables, and all that *rabble* of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*
The better sort abhors scurrility,
And often censures what the *rabble* like. *Roscommon.*
That profane, atheistical, epicurean *rabble*, whom the whole nation to rings of, are not the wisest men in the world. *South's Sermons.*
To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a short *rabble* scene, because the mob are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*
In change of government,
The *rabble* rule their great oppressors fate,
Do for foreign justice and revenge the state.
His enemies have been only able to make ill impressions upon the low and ignorant *rabble*, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 24.*
RABBLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *rabble*.] Crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people.
A rude *rabblement*,
Whose like he never saw, he durst not bide,
But got his ready steed, and fast away 'gan ride. *Fa. 2u.*

R.

RAB

RAC

The *rabblement* houted, clapped their chopt hands, and uttered a deal of stinking breath. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and other of the same *rabblement*. *Camden's Remains.*
RABID. *adj.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.
RABINET. *n. s.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*
RACE. *n. s.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Lat.]
1. A family ascending.
2. Family descending.
He in a moment will create
Another world; out of man, a *race*
Of men innumerable, there to dwell. *Milton.*
Male he created thee, but thy comfort
Female for *race*. *Milton.*
High as the mother of the gods in place,
And proud like her of an immortal *race*. *Dryden.*
Hence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*
3. A generation; a collective family.
A *race* of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
4. A particular breed.
Instead
Of spirits malign, a better *race* to bring
Into their vacant room. *Milton.*
In the *races* of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to have the right of inheritance. *Locke.*
5. *RACE* of ginger. [*rayz de gengibre*, Spanish.] A root or sprig of ginger.
6. A particular strength or taste of wine, applied by *Temple* to any extraordinary natural force of intellect.
Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular, that may have more beauty than of others; but they must owe it to some extraordinary dispositions of nature in the seat, or some great *race* of fancy or judgment in contrivance. *Temple.*
7. [*Ras*, Islandick.] Contest in running.
To describe *races* and games
Or tilting furniture. *Milton.*
8. Course on the feet.
The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon.*
9. Progress; course.
It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples having taught them, never slopt his *race* till it came to a headlong overthrow. *Sidney.*
My *race* of glory run, and *race* of shame.
Their ministry perform'd, and *race* well run. *Milton.*
The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his *race* though steep. *Milton.*
He safe return'd, the *race* of glory past,
New to his friends embrace. *Pope's Odyssey.*
10. Train; process.
An offensive war is made, which is unjust in the aggressor; the prosecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony of the first aggressor, who is now turned defendant; shall he sit down, and not put himself in defence?
The *race* of this war fell upon the loss of Urbin, which he re-obtained. *Bacon.*
RACEHORSE. *n. s.* [*race* and *horse*.] Horse bred to run for prizes.
The reason *Hudibras* gives, why those, who can talk on trifles, speak with the greatest fluency, is, that the tongue is like a *racehorse*, which runs the faster the less weight it carries. *Addison.*
RACEMATION. *n. s.* [*racemus*, Lat.] Cluster, like that of grapes.
A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
RACEMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing clusters.
RACER.